already organized without circulation, are authorized to withdraw their bonds in excess of \$10,000.

Sec. 8. That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue at the beginning of each and every month from, and including July, 1874, \$2,000,000 in United States notes not bearing interest,

PAYABLE IN GOLD

Two years after date, of such denominations as he shall deem expedient, not less than ten dollars each, in exchange for and hereafter covering into the treasury of the United States after payment of interest upon the public debt and supplying any deficiency in the revenues organized to meet the current expenses of the government, shall hereafter be retained as a reserve for redemption of such notes. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

At one o'clock, Mr. Carpenter resumed the floor and spoke on Louisiana affairs. Mr. Carpenter said he did not condemn the action of the president in any of these Louisiana proceedings, because he merely ordered that the process of the federal court be executed. He had no better guide than that order, and could do nothing but order its execution. He therefore laid no stress on any action of the president or of Marshal Packard. They were not to blame. The resconsibility rested upon Judge Durell. He read a telegram from Attorney General Williams to Marshal Packard of Dec. 3, directing that officer to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States court, and argued that the telegram was not in recognition of the Kellogg government, but only directing that the orders of the court be enforced, which the president was bound Casey to the president, dated Dec. 6, 1872, announcing the seizure of the state house, and setting forth that the decree was sweeping in its character. He (Carpenter) thought there never was a more truthful comment than that. It was sweeping, and had swept away the rights of an entire Next followed a tolegram from Pinchback to the president, stating that all was quiet, but asking as a precaution that General Grant would interfere. He next quoted from the law and constitution as to when the president had

AUTHORITY TO INTERFERE, And said he could do so but in two instances. First, in the case of insurrection against the state, and the other in the case of the obstruction of the laws of the United States. It was absurd to argue that a telegram from Attorney General Williams was a recognition of Pinchback's election. Did the senator from Indiana (Morton) mean to say that the president of the United States could sit on his cushioned chair and telegraph over the country, "I recognize you as governor, I recognize such as legisla-ture," in time of trouble without any case being made out to him? No, sir; we had not come to that in this country.

He next read from Kellogg's communication that domestic violence existed in several parishes which the state authorities could not repress without great expense and bloodshed, and calling upon the government for aid. He wanted to avoid expense, wanted to avoid bloodshed, and therefore called upon the president for the army of the United States. Armies did not generally quell disturbances without bloodshed. This bogus government in Louisiana, now standing year with its riots and disturbances, was all the result of the non-action of congress when it ought to have acted. A new elec-tion should have been ordered in the state last session, but after an all-night's session of the senate, when the vote was taken, there was a majority of two against the

Morton. That was the trouble. Carpenter. Yes, it was the trouble; trou-

ble to that state, trouble to this country, and trouble to the fair name of our nation. Mr. Morton asked if the gentleman (Carenter thought the president did right in issu-

ing his proclamation Mr. Carpenter replied that he well understood the motive in putting that question. He did not may the proclamation was issued without au-There was no case made before the president to authorize him to interfere. This was a case of domestic violence, and the president should know nothing about domestic violence. That was not a case to bring him to his feet. There must be a case of insurrection in the state, and against the state and the government. Therefore, there was no authority for that proclamation. It might be that congress, upder powers conferred upon it by the constitu-tion, could send troops there. He did not say whether it could or could not. The senator f om Indiana (Morton) on the right of had plead an estopped the senate to inquire into the facts of Pinchback's election, ground that the legis'ature electing him had been recognized. He (Carpenter) denied that the president had ever recognized that legislature. The president paid no attention to them when they called upon him, but he treated them

WITH ENTIRE CONTEMPT.

The president of the United States in the last days of the session sent a message to congress, laying the responsibility upon its shoulders, and saying to congress if it did not act, he would continue to recogn'ze the Kellogg government, but the president's interterence then might be on entirely different grounds. He (Carpenter) was not much of a lawyer and nothing of a politician, and he did not doubt the senator from Indiana (Morton) was laying for him in the form of politics, and would say to the country that he had been abusing the president. The president is empowered to call out the forces to enforce the decrees of the country and all he did might be the courts, and all he did might be vested on that. That might be his defense politically, and Senator Morton need not report to his constituents for censuring the president for sending troops to Louisiana. The proclamation of the president had a salutary effect, and he was glad it was issued; but to say the effect of what the president did was an estopped to the senate was not a good argument. He (Carantee to the senate was not a good argument. to the senate was not a good argument. He (Car-penter) maintained that the proclamation was a nullity. The duty devolved upon congress, un-der the constitution, to decide as to the legality of the state governments, and a decision of con-gress was binding upon all other departments of the government. On the contrary, the senator (Morion) argued that the action of the president

facie case.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said that it was not a fair or legitimate argument to make that state-

Mr. Carpenter said, some two years ago when he had occasion to read a senator down (Trumball) he came to him afterwards and said, "you may not know." One is that it is an established rule in this body that you must not refer to a man's language in the Globe for more than two years back. [Laughter.] He supposed he could refer to the congressional Globe for one month back as to the language of the senator, (Morton) to show that he destroyed his

PRIMA FACIE CASE.

The decision of the supreme court was that a state could not bind the senate, as that court could neither read nor write, but who manwas false, and had been proved false in every Intellect does pay, sir; yes, sir.

court that investigated it; by every man who STRYCHNINE AND TRICHINA. ever examined it; by the very men who made the canvass. The whole thing was a fraud. [Here there was a faint demonstration of applause in the gallery, but it was promptly checked by the chair, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan.] In reference to the bill which he would introduce for a new election, Mr. Carpenter said he would endeavor to show that Kellogg was not legally elected; that his associates in state offices were never elected, and the legislature acadies. the legislature sending Pinchback here was never elected. He referred to the returns from the polls, signed and sent up by the commissioners of election, as being genuine, and showed a majority for McEnery. He (Carpenter) had to as substitute for the same amount of United
States notes now in circulation, which shall
be cancelled, and any excess of gold in or
hereafter covering into the treasury of the stitution vested the power in congress to order a new election; that instrument de- lumber dealer. He found him complaining claring that every state should have a republican form of government. The state of Louislana had been privately defrauded of its government quinine. Looking through his medicine from top to bottom, and now when Congress attempts to interfere, the senator from Indiana says it will be a violation of state rights. He (Carpenter) proposes to vindicate the rights of the state by the action he proposed. He was sorry that the state government had been stricken down by federal usurpation. Was there a lawyer who did not know that Durell's orders were void and to set up the Kellogg government?

To redress that act was friendly, and not an uppowders of the online. He prepared some powders of the online. To redress that act was friendly, and not an unfriendly act to the state. He read from the notes of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, in regard to the action of Durell and argued that no government could be more despotic than one set up in this manner. He was now done with Pinch-back and the Louisians are and would introduce the content of the quinine. He prepared some powders of the quinine. He prepared some powders of the quinine and gave directions as to taking them, and left to visit some of his patients. Within half an hour Ward was thrown into violent spasms and convultions, but recovered in a short time. On this manner. He was now done with Pinch-back and the Louisiana case, and would intro-duce his bill on Monday in accordance with notice given.

STICKS TO HIS PRINCIPLES. THE CHAMPION OF STATE RIGHTS-MR. MOR-

TON PREPARES TO DEMOLISH CARPENTER AND DEFEND HIS FRIENDS, KELLOGG AND PINCHBACK. \*

first he would tell the Senate who did not de- to see Mr. Andrews, who lived immediately mand it. The republican party of Louisiana did opposite Mr. Ward's. He found him taking not demand it. It regarded it as a movement in a chill, and asked for some paper to prepare to do. He next read a telegram of Collector favor of its enemies; a movement to put the some quinine powders. None being at hand, party in the hands of its enemies. The business men of New Orleans, he was informed and believed, opposed it. The men who are interested in the preservation of order, and the protection of honest labor, dropped it for the reason they were opposed to anarchy, and knew of honest labor, dropped it for the reason they were opposed to anarchy, and knew full well the overturning of this state government ould be the signal for disorder and shedding of blood. There was blood in this work and all this argument of the gentleman (Carpenter) was an indirect condemnation of the administration; yet in the same breath the gentleministration; yet in the same breath the gentleman said a large majority of the people of Louislana are republicans. He (Morton) argued that
the Kellegg government was in sympathy with
and sustained by a large majority of the people
of Louislana. The speech of the gentleman
(Carpenter) was a tissue of contradictions from
beginning to end. He denies the jurisdiction of
beginning to end. He denies the jurisdiction of
menced yesterday and will continue to-morthe court in one case and admits it in another.
The chief justice of that court was a man whose legal ability was of a high order, and of which the senator from Wisconsin need not be ashamed. Sevator Carpenter assumed that he knew more about the Louisiana case than the ward, who is still lying very low from the 31st OF ARCH NEXT. court there, and asked that congress set aside the state government. In whose interest was this? He would tell the senator in the first place that of Gov. Warmouth and his trusty lieutenants who were here on the floor of the senate to-day of J. B. McEnry, siso on the floor of the senate, who had caused bloodshed in New Orleans. Senator Carpenter had picked a little out here and there, but had stated nothing correctly. and there, but had stated nothing correctly He (Morton) did not mean to say that the gen-tleman did so intentionally. The senator had said the president's proclamation was without authority, yet, said he was glad the president issued it. There was blood in this movement. The men moving it were covered all over with blood. They are the old essassins of '86, '68 and 73. The murderers who killed more than thirty thousand men in '68, most of them colored peo-ple. In May, '68, the republicans captured the state by 26,000 majority, but the fever wrought by the massacre and the work done by Ku Klux gave the state to Seymour by 40,000 majority. The assassins of 1888 are there now, and he had evidence to show that John B. McEnry, acting with the mobs of the 18th of March, 73, where a number of men were killed, and the men of that mob were acting by authority of governor. It was proven before the committee that the returns from Grant parish were forgeries. He reviewed the various circumstances attending the riots, stating that in one case col-ored men were put in line and shot like the Virginus prisoners. The whole world was shocked a short time ago by the murder of fifty-three fil-libusters, engaged in an unlawful expedition. They were tried by a court martial and hurried out of the world, but the time was given them for their confessions and to say their prayers. But here in Louisiana were a hundred people murdered and nothing said about it. Some men composing this mob are on the floor of the senate to-day urging a new election. The life of a colored man in Louisiana was of no account, and of all the murderers not one had been brought to public punishment. His friend Carpenter found imself with that crowd. He knew his friend not intend to do anything wrong he would fell him now that he was doing the behests of the worst men in the state. Gov. Kellogg did actually represent to-day a large majority of the people of the state of Louisiana, and he (Morton) was sesured the better class of democrats were utterly opposed to any change. They are democrats in politics, but are interested in the cause of peace. He would prosecute Kelloge, Pinchback or any of them whose faults or crimes come within the purview of his jurisdiction. It was not the men. There were great constitutional questions involved; existence, and going on peaceably, the govern-ment of the United States shall not interfere, When the congress of the United States set aside one state government upon such ground, then every state government would be at the mercy of the federal government. Congress must recognize the fact that the state government has ights. Mr. Morton here announced that he was not through, but would not proceed further to-day. The senate then went into executive session, and after a short time adjourned until Monday, when Morton will resume his speech.

WHEN CARPENTER CAME DOWN FROM THE

gives a sketch of the senate when Carpenter delivered his Louisiana speech, as reported third of an inch in diameter and the twelfth in yesterday's Sentinel: The galleries were of an inch in thickness, I found five well de-growded with ladies and gentlemen long be-fined triching. He also pointed out twell ein fore the expiration of the morning hour, and when the Wisconsin senator descended this meat. These facts are interesting, as from the president's desk and began his re-marks, every available inch of room set hog may be fattened in the same pen, and marks, every available inch of room set apart for spectators was occupied. The several members of the Louisians ring now so-They also show that pigs apparently healthy may be swarming with triching, making their meat poisonous. It is said that salting and smoking meat does not always kill tourning in the city were on hand. Pinch-back, Warmoth, McMillan, Sheridan, and one or two lesser lights were conspicu-ous figures in the lobby of the senate Chorion) argued that the action of the president was binding upon congress in all this business of putting down an insurrection in a state. The president was but a mere agent of congress. The president is to restore order. It does not matter much whether he sets up the right or the wrong pary, Congress will determine, but the president must put things in such condition that peace shall reign. Congress says to the president must be desk, which is on the sofas and chairs in the rear of the senatorial desks. Mr. Carpenter took his stand at Senator Buckingham's desk, which is on the stone things, and then we will inquire as to the two houses of congress, and said a senator being elected by the law making power of the state, the senate must inquire as to the least that power. On the other hand the house had no authority to inquire as to the least and constrained to send the Finchback case. legality of elections. The senator from Indiana terest was intensified, and there was no dishad claimed that out of respect to the senate, he was constrained to send the Finchback case appointment. His exposure of the utter tottenness of Louisiana politics and politics and politics and politics and overturned his own prima icians was highly relished, and when he Fifteen years ago a young man came to the informed the senate and especially Senator state without a dollar in the world. Last week Morton, that the republican party must nu-load all this corruption before entering upon the sum of \$1 38, the savings of fifteen years

A man died in New York last week who had no jurisdiction to decide a question which aged, by patient industry, to accumulate a dancing school. He can put his foot in it congress must dec de. The canvass in Louisians half a million dollars during his lifetime.

DEATH BY POISON.

A PATAL TRAGEDY OF ERRORS-SOME MUR-DERER DESTROYS THE WRONG VICTIM-A CARROLL COUNTY SENSATION.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Sentinel. DELPHI, IND., Jan. 29 .- Our neighboring village of Pittaburg is at present the scene of considerable excitement, caused by the picious circumstances. The facts in the case are as follows: On Thursday last, Dr. Chas. Angell was called in to see Mr. J. W. Ward, a prominent citizen, and widely known as a given, he changed his course of treatment. not suspecing for a moment that they contained poison, but attributed the symptoms to his nervous condition, Ward having been drinking considerably previous to this time. He placed the remaining powders in his pocket in order that they might not be given instead of the morphine powders he had pre-Mr. Morton said he would inquire who it was demanding a new election in Louisiana, but pared. While at Mr. Ward's he was called when he was called back to see Mr. Andrews with the intelligence that he was dying. He reached the house and found him in violent convulsions, from which he died in about half an hour. He was buried on Monday, and on Wednesday Coroner Lidenbender the following-that he was undoubtedly effects of the drug. Great interest is taken in the trial, and some facts are coming to

GATION OF THE MEAT BARREL-REPORT OF

A PHYSICIAN. The cases of trichinosis in Aurora, Deurborn county, have been widely noticed by the press. A report of Dr. Sutton, furnished to the Lawrenceburg Register, will therefore have a special interest and be edifying to feeders on swine's flesh. Dr. George Sutton writes the Register: As a number of persons are now lying sick in our city, with symptoms closely resembling the remarkable disease known by the name of trichinosis, I send you a few facts which led to the detection of trichinge in the pork which they had been eating, and which may be of interest to some of your readers: On Friday last, January 23, Dr. Rectanus informed me that he had three patients in one family, who he strongly suspected had been made sick by eating diseased pork, and that the symptoms in these cases resembled the disease arising from triching spiralis. He called to direct the attention of the board of health to the supposed cause of the disease. In the afternoon of the same day, Dr. Lamb informed me that he had four patients in one family, who he believed had been made sick by eating of the same pork which the first patients had been eating. I obtained a piece of this meat and gave it a careful microscopic examination with a magnifying power of 600 diameters, but could find no trace of trichinæ. The next day I visited these pa-tients, with Dr. Lamb. They had been un-well about fourteen days. There was diarrwomiting, pains in the abdomen, soreness of IMPROVED BRICK MACHINE. heea, with dysenteric symptoms, nausea and tongue, and thirst. All the patients had eaten of the same pork. Mrs. Thrennart, a widow, also one of the sick, informed me that sold by he muscles, slight fever, quick pulse, red she had two hogs which had been fattened during the fall; that one of those hogs about two months before being killed appeared diseased, but she thought it had entirely recovered, as it ate well and fattened. Thinking it possible that we had examined meat taken from the healthy hog—as all the THE SCENE IN THE SENATE

WHEN CARPENTER CAME DOWN FROM THE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR AND WENT FOR LOUISIANA.

The Chicago Times' Washington special

thoroughly cooked. Mrs. Thrennart has has given us an opportunity of making a series of experiments with this meat, the results of which will be made known.

kept in close contact with one diseased with

trichinæ, without contracting the disease.

triching, but there can be no doubt that all

trichinæ must be destroyed in meat that is

Louisiana question. It was replete with facts and figures.

day which of his sons was at West Point, he scratched his head in perplexity a moment and then referred to his dictionary.

It is said that the president never went to

H. B. M., of the St. Louis Republican, io- FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT cosely proposes to the Danbury News man to emulate Mark Twain and Mr. Warner, and build a novel. "You are strong or domestic descriptions," she says, "pile in the stove pipes and flour barrels. I am the champion gusher. Will introduce lots of gush."

His royal highness the duke of Cambridge was recently assaulted in London by a perdeath of one of its citizens, one Richard M. son named Captain Maunsell, who was pro-Andrews, on Sunday last, under very sus- nounced out of his head. The "juke" should have put a head on him.

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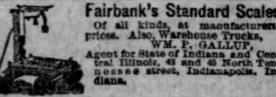
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JOHN S. FORBES, Assignee.

TOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Marion Civil Circuit Court of Marion county, State of Indiana. Ad-ministrator of the estate of William Mitchell, te of Marion county, deceased. Said estate is supposed to be insolvent. HOWARD CALE, Administrator

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE IN BANK.

District Court of the United States, for the District of Indiana. William K. Mead, bankrupt. In bankruptcy. At Lawrenceburg, on the 28th day of December 873, before William H. Mathews, Register in Bankruptcy.

The undersignal hereby gives notice of his appointment as a signee of William K. Mead, of Jennings county, in the State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the edition of his creditors, by the district court osaid district.

HORATIO BYFIELD,

Assignee n Bankruptcy of Wm. K. Mead.

January 18, 1874.

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNEE OF HIS AP-

At Indianapolis, to loth day of January, A. D., 1874.

The undersignednee of Frank A. Boyd, in the pointment as an and State of Indiana, within county of Mayho has been adjudged a banksaid District creditors' petition, by the District Court of F. JOHN C. BRUSH, Assignee.

JOHN C. BRUSH, Assignee.

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